FBIS DAILY REPORT

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RELEVANCE OF CARTER ENERGY SPEECH NOTED

PY191902 Buenos Aires LA NACION in Spanish 18 Jul 79 p 8 PY

[Editorial: "Carter's Speech as Seen From Here"]

[Text] President Carter has made a call to his fellow citizens which, for the most part, must be taken into account by us Argentines. The details of the existing difficulties may not fully coincide, but their essence is the same, and those words must be studied very attentively here.

The U.S. President has basically asked for two things: faith and sacrifice. Faith and sacrifice are also something we will have to demonstrate in our country if we want to overcome the difficult energy situation which we have been suffering for some time and which has now become more pressing.

President Carter understands that nothing less than $142 billion over a period of 10 years is needed to overcome the energy difficulties of the United States. If we estimate that our country has one-tenth of the population of the United States, then we will have to be asked for $14.2 billion in order to climb out of the quicksand into which we are sinking.

Fortunately Argentina can, by working persistently, coherently amd with continuity, overcome its problems with much less than that amount.

But before undertaking these economic reflections it is necessary to stress a spiritual remark made by President Carter: "It is a crisis," he said, "which reaches the heart and the soul of our national will; the erosion of our confidence in the future is threatening to destroy the social and political contents of the United States." This admonition is applicable to us; if discouragement takes hold in the Argentine spirit the battle will have been lost before it was begun. It is only possible to progress within the measure of the faith held in the future.

It is necessary to repeat that the Argentine energy crisis is simpler than that of the United States. It is more a crisis of negligence than one of structure. Carter must confront the economy of hydrocarbons with a much more agonizing urgency than that which burdens us, who are very close to self-sufficiency and who have at our disposal an as yet untouched enormous resource in the hydroelectric sector.

There are also the important gas reserves and the good prospects regarding coal. Furthermore, we are not burdened with international responsibility which commits huge amounts of the U.S. budget and, above all, we have a national awareness which is disposed toward supporting the developing nuclear energy program and consolidating the country's predominant position in this sector in Latin America.

Maybe these resources are not excessive, but yes, they are more than sufficient for us to achieve, with a little orderly work, what is still lacking so that technological development, one of our legitimate causes for satisfaction, can open up new energy sources which are still locked up in the laboratories.

We do not have, in contrast to what Carter confessed regarding the United States, "our neck on the block with OPEC holding the ax." In effect, we enjoy a modest but sufficient freedom which still leaves a margin for re-establishing a balance which the imprudence of many years has undermined.

President Carter has aked his people to "react and work instead of talking." He also reiterated his "faith in the decency, the power and the wisdom of the American people." All these are, without doubt, also valid here.

This message affects us because it is addressed to the people of the principal power of the Western world, of which we are a part. In addition, by virtue of the needs of our energy and economic sectors, it is valid as an opportune warning with the purpose of creating an awareness that it is necessary, and not only for the United States, to "fight the energy battle and win for our country a new confidence which will make us retake control of our destiny."

COMMENTATOR VIEWS CARTER CABINET RESIGNATIONS

PY182127 Buenos Aires **TELAM** in Spanish 1635 GMT 18 Jul 79 PY

[Special TELAM commentary by Gustavo Landivar entitled: "The Seriousness of a Crisis]

[Text] Buenos Aires, 18 July--The resignations which were submitted yesterday by the cabinet secretaries and advisers of the U.S. President have virtually overwhemed major foreign observers.

The fact is that a collective measure of this type is completely unprecedented in the United States. What is happening to the administration of James Carter is very serious. Not even when Richard Nixon was sitting on the ruins of his government during the Watergate crisis did anything similar occur. And this reference to Nixon's government is not unfounded. According to an item published in TIME magazine which includes a CBS Network poll, President Carter's popularity has fallen to levels very much lower than Nixon's at the time of his resignation.

The Democratic President's miscalculations regarding both international policy and domestic affairs have led to the present situation. For example: The U.S. public is not accustomed to having one of its highest military chiefs, Gen Alexander Haig, former head of the NATO forces, declare that his country is gradually and irretrieveably losing its power in the West. Also, the U.S. public is not very happy with the knowledge that the USSR is better equipped with weapons than is its own army. It is even less accustomed to forming long lines at service stations in order to buy a few rationed gallons of gasoline.

With his Sunday speech, President Carter played one of his trump cards. He used his old and successful formula of the preacher who is humbly and sincerely speaking to his flock, acknowledging his errors and requesting a little help to overcome a difficult situation. But if this is usual for Carter, as it was for other presidents during their most critical periods, it is not usual for the cabinet and closest advisers to submit their resignations to the President. This is the most conclusive piece of evidence that the Carter administration is not experiencing just a simple, transitory crisis. And at this time it is not only the future election that is at stake. The mind of each and every North American is burdened by the fear of a fragile internal security situation because their country has suffered severe defeats of every type during the past few years.

In years gone by there was Vietnam, and more recently the crisis in Iran and the drama of Nicaragua. The first two, as everyone knows, are vital points which have been lost by the United States, which has demonstrated, as never before, the serious vulnerability of its foreign policy.

Finally, in this first analysis of the internal political crisis of the U.S. Government, which is of interest not only to its own people but to the whole world and especially to the free world in which we are located, it cannot be forgotten that the problem comes within the framework of the next U.S. electoral campaign in which the figure of Democratic Senator Edward Kennedy seems to grow by taking advantage of Carter's difficulties, while challenging him particularly in the political spectrum which is to his left.

Does this mean that there is a tendency toward the radicalization of the society which champions, par excellence, the capitalist concept of life? At least the doubt is justified in view of the reactions which can be observed on the Republican Party front, which again seems to be finding a solid basis for another political triumph in the future.

ENERGY CRISIS CONTINUES, INDUSTRIALISTS COMPLAIN

PY191608 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1137 GMT 19 Jul 79 PY

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 19 Jul (NA)--The delay in returning the Atucha nuclear plant to operation could last until Saturday. At the same time, the emergency system for the national inter-connected network is being rigorously implemented, and the industrialists of Buenos Aires Province have publicly blamed the authorities of the energy sector for the bad management of the situation. Responsible sources of the Energy Secretariat leaked the fact that the Atucha plant will not resume the production of electricity yet. They also explained that the testing of the effectiveness of the repairs carried out on the reactor has been scheduled to conclude at noon today.

With Atucha operational again the effects of the energy emergency will be reduced, but this does not mean a complete solution, because the repairs to the thermal generators of the Greater Buenos Aires Electricity Services Company [SEGBA] are still being carried out.

The Province of Buenos Aires Industrialists' Association (ADIBA) made known yesterday its "concern and surprise" over "questionable statements" by officials who are responsible for the energy sector, because "they contradict themselves in their statements."

An ADIBA communique indicates that the blackouts include large industrial areas and that, in addition to interrupting and disorganizing production, they provoke "the total loss of perishable raw materials which are in the process of manufacture."

The communique indicates that the situation "becomes even more" complicated "when the so-called blackout plan is not carried out properly, something which at the least hinders production scheduling and attempts to adapt, as appropriate, to the current limitations."

NATION TO BECOME SELF-SUFFICIENT IN PETROLEUM BY 1982

PY191904 Paris AFP in Spanish 1134 GMT 19 Jul 79 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 18 Jul (AFP)--Raul Ondarts, president of the state enterprise Government Oil Deposits (YPF), told AFP that by 1982 Argentina will become self-sufficient in petroleum and that by the end of the 1980's it will be able to export considerable amounts of hydrocarbons.

Ondarts explained that in 3 more years this country will stop importing crude, but that current exploration and exploitation plans will be maintained, and that its exporting capacity is conditioned to the degree of success of the exploration plans in the basins of the underwater shelf. Current Argentine petroleum production is a little more than 25 million cubic meters annually, and the imports with which it meets domestic consumption needs total 4.6 million cubic meters of crude oil annually. But the greatest expectations revolve around the future results of the explorations which are being carried out on the underwater shelf in the southern region, since some geological studies reveal that reserves there amount to 30 billion cubic meters [words indistinct] possible to have results matching the rich deposits in the north sea.

The experts consider Argentina "a country with petroleum, but not a petroleum exporting country," suggesting that Argentina could cover its domestic demand for hydrocarbons but that it could not become a significant exporter. This prediction is based on the limited productive capacity of its land deposits which, with 6,400 active wells and a total of 25,000 drilled wells since the beginning of petroleum exploitation in the beginning of this century, has not yet been able to cover its limited domestic needs. The less optimistic technicians state that it is improbable that the basins of the underwater shelf will have a wealth which is not indicated by the land basins of which they are a continuation.

These estimates did not frighten the French consortium total and the British-Dutch Shell petroleum, which are already carring out seismic and geological surveys in the Argentine southern maritime basins in preparation for the possible exploitation of the petroleum they may find.

The acceptance of the risk inherent in the investment of hundreds of millions of dollars in the exploration of underwater basins by those consortiums, which will stand to lose everything if they do not find deposits of commercial interest, according to local officials and experts justifies the optimism about the future of the Argentine underwater shelf as a source of petroleum.

ENVOY TO BEAGLE TALKS RETURNS FROM VATICAN

PY200216 Formosa TV Channel 11 in Spanish 0100 GMT 20 Jul 79 PY

[Text] Pedro Frias, the Argentine consultant-representative before the Holy See on the papal mediation over the Argentine-Chilean Beagle conflict, has returned from the Vatican. On his arrival, Frias said that he attended the meetings held by the Argentine delegation with Cardinal Samore and that he will attend the meetings scheduled for the end of this month to complete the round of briefings. He said: To quote Cardinal Samore, the pause for reflection will come--referring to the month of August--to make an in-depth review of all possible solutions.

UK FOREIGN AFFAIRS SECRETARY ARRIVES IN BUENOS AIRES

PY191906 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1715 GMT 19 Jul 79 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 19 Jul (NA)--Nicholas Ridley, state secretary for foreign affairs of Great Britain, arrived at Ezeiza airport at 1403 today. He was received by Jugh Carless, British charge d'affaires and interim ambassador, Col Carlos Cavandoli, Foreign Ministry under secretary, and other Foreign Ministry officials.

Ridley arrived here on his way to the Malvinas Islands, where he will stay 5 days to consult with the inhabitants before starting official talks with the Argentine Government regarding the sovereignty of the archipelago.

RIGHTS ASSEMBLY ACCUSES REGIME OF REARRESTING PERSONS

PY200246 Buenos Aires HERALD in English 19 Jul 79 p 1 PY

[Text] The Permanent Assembly for Human Rights (APDH) has sent a letter for the second time in less than a week to Interior Minister Albano Harguindeguy, denouncing the alleged re-arrest of people included in a list published at the end of June of prisoners freed by order of executive decrees.

The letter, in a reference to the news of the releases published on June 30 in many Argentine newspapers, says that "what constituted great joy for those freed, their families and the Argentine people...is turning into a motive for greater concern with each day that passes."

Last Monday the ADPH published a letter sent to Harguindeguy in which it reported the re-arrests of Mario Augusto Arqueros and Juan Carlos Goya who were released through executive decrees on June 8 and June 16 respectively. Arqueros and Goya were both re-arrested on June 27 by the 7th Army Unit in Resistencia, Chaco, according to the APDH.

In a second letter to the interior minister made public yesterday, the APDH takes up the cases of Jose Niveyro and Jorge Eduardo Campos. Niveyro was placed at the disposition of the executive branch of the national government on March 11, 1976 and was released by Executive Decree No 625/77 on June 17 of the current year. He was re-arrested on July 2, however, by order of the chief of security forces in the Mercedes area in Corrientes and was immediately placed in the hands of the security unit at Paso de los Libres also in Corrientes, according to his relatives. The APDH reports that he was transferred to Resistencia on July 4 and that it was understood he would soon be tried by a war council (military court).

Campos was formerly being held in the Unit 9 Jail in La Plata until his release on June 17 of this year, but the APDH reports that when he returned to his home in Resistencia upon his release, he was re-arrested by federal police in the area. The APDH has been given to understand that a trial by a war council had been initiated against Campos last May and that he was currently being held by the 7th Army Unit in Resistencia.

The APDH letter signed by Father Enzo Giustozzi and Jaime Schmirgeld once again called on the interior minister to adopt measures that would lead to the satisfactory resolution of this situation.

GOVERNMENT REJECTS SOMOZA'S ASYLUM REQUEST

PA192319 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2307 GMT 19 Jul 79 PA

[Text] La Paz, 19 Jul (EFE)--It was officially announced today in La Paz that Bolivia's military junta has rejected former Nicaraguan President Anastasio Somoza's request for asylum. Somoza made his request to the Bolivian consul in Miami, Botelho Gozalves, who immediately notified the La Paz government about the request. After a brief analysis, Bolivia's acting foreign minister, Col Raul Lopez Leyton, rejected the request and sent instructions to the Bolivian Consulate in Miami. The former Nicaraguan president sought refuge in that city after abandoning Managua. According to a government spokesman, the request was rejected because at this point the military junta is intent on culminating the country's process of democratization. Last week the Paraguayan Government publicly announced its willingness to grant asylum to Somoza.

JUNTA APPROVES AMERICAN CONVENTION ON HUMAN RIGHTS

PY191458 La Paz INFOBOL Diplomatic Information Service in Spanish 2344 GMT 18 Jul 79 PY

[Text] The military junta has approved by decree Bolivia's adhesion to the American convention on human rights and to the treaty of the court of justice of the Cartagena accord which was signed recently.

The official approval was made known yesterday together with the texts of the two decrees regarding these matters. The decree regarding human rights had been pending for some time, and Bolivia had been repeatedly urged to officially declare its adhesion. The text reads: Article 1. Bolivia's adhesion to the American convention on human rights, signed on 22 November 1969 in San Jose de Costa Rica, is approved.

Article 2. The corresponding document of adhesion will be deposited with the OAS General Secretariat in accordance with Article 74 of the "San Jose de Costa Rica Pact."

The ministers of foreign affairs and worship and of interior, immigration and justice are charged with the implementation and enforcement of this supreme decree.

NATIONAL ELECTORAL COURT STARTS FINAL BALLOT COUNT

PY191456 La Paz INFOBOL Diplomatic Information Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 19 Jul 79 PY

[Text] The National Electoral Court yesterday initiated the vote count which will be decisive for the "final and irrevocable" stage of Bolivia's return to democracy. The exact number of votes obtained by each of the eight groups which participated in the 1 July elections will be established, as well as the "allotment figure" for deputies from the nine departments of the country.

Marcelo Cespedes, president of the court, when publicly inaugurating the final stage of the electoral process yesterday, said: "As this national computation is initiated, the National Electoral Court still does not know how the ballots of the electorate are distributed among valid, blank and null votes, or how the valid votes are distributed among the eight alternatives that were offered." He pointed out that the election results known so far and the probable composition of the Congress are only based on unofficial reports. "It will be the task of the National Electoral Court, exercising its exclusive authority, to give a quantitative picture of the situation which will be final and irrevocable and serve to establish the strength of the parties in the Congress."

The electoral court has fixed strict rules for the national computation. The rules were objected to by some parties, but were fully justified during the first day of this work. The objections of the parties went too far, and many of them showed a lack of knowledge of the norms established by the military junta for this process and of the modifications of the electoral law which had been suggested by the parties themselves early in the year.

Oruro was the first electoral district to make its report for the national computation, because it had also been the first to finish its regional vote count. That department submitted to the National Electoral Court 514 scrutiny records; 221 of them belong to the city of Oruro and 293 to the provinces of the department. In accordance with the law, the Oruro Electoral Court recorded all the votes contained in the ballot boxes it received after the 1 July elections, but it pointed out that objections had been lodged against 32 of the records.

CONGRESS MEMBERS TO ASSEMBLE 1 AUGUST

PY191526 La Paz INFOBOL Diplomatic Information Service in Spanish 0004 GMT 19 Jul 79 PY

[Text] By decree No 16,735, the military government junta has summoned the members of the National Congress, made up of the national representatives (senators and deputies) elected on 1 July, to assemble on Wednesday, 1 August.

According to the decree, the purpose of the assembly is to approve credentials, elect and proclaim the president and vice president of the republic and make preparations for the installation of the National Congress. The text of the relevant part of the decree reads:

"Sole Article: The honorable national representatives elected on 1 July last will meet in the city of La Paz on Wednesday, 1 August of this year in order to approve their credentials, elect and proclaim the president and vice president of the republic and make preparations for the official installation of the National Congress on 6 August, in accordance with the Constitution of the state and the debate regulations governing the legislative branch.

"The interior, migration and justice minister is entrusted with the execution of compliance with this government decree."

STATE ENTERPRISES DISAGREE OVER PRIORITIES

PY191338 La Paz INFOBOL Diplomatic Information Service in Spanish 0128 GMT 19 Jul 79 PY

[Text] The Mining Corporation of Bolivia [COMIBOL] will cease to produce low-grade tin concentrates and will therefore not be able to deliver that product to the National Smelting Enterprise [ENAF]. Consequently, the low-grade tin foundry plant which is to be inaugurated on Friday will not receive raw material for its operation. This can be inferred from a communique released to the public, in which it is said that COMIBOL rejects any responsibility for the lack of raw material for the ENAF low-grade tin foundry plant. The communique refers to a statement to the press made in Oruro by Col Arsenio Gonzales, ENAF general manager. The COMIBOL communique says that "unfortunately, the ENAF general manager proceeds from the mistaken assumption that the projects of the organization of which he is in charge should have priority over those of COMIBOL, despite the fact that the latter are economically more rational and, therefore, more appropriate for the interests of the country."

M-19 GUERRILLA LEADERSHIP REVEALED BY MILITARY

PA191624 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0323 GMT 19 Jul 79 PA

[Text] Bogota, 19 Jul (EFE)--The Colombian Army has unmasked the general staff of the M-19 guerrilla group and said Carlos Toledo Plata, physician and former congressman, is not its head. According to a Defense Ministry source, the general leadership of the M-19 is held by 20 persons, 6 of whom are under arrest. They make up two levels, one of senior officers and the other of lower-ranking officers. The strange aspect is that Toledo Plata, who was thought to be the top figure of the M-19, does not even form a part of the group of senior officers and that he ranks eighth in the chain of command.

In the opinion of the military authorities, the top leader is Jose Elmer Marin, better known as "Roberto" or "Mario" about whom the military intelligence services have little information. At the same time, the military units ruled out links between the M-19 and the Uruguayan Tupamaros, insisting that only two foreigners--a European and a Latin American--are helping the terrorist group. In addition, said the military spokesman, the European and the Latin American constantly come in and out of the country, indicating that the M-19 is oriented and financed from abroad.

POLICE INVESTIGATE POSSIBLE MAO-ELN ALLIANCE

PA191447 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1100 GMT 19 Jul 79 PA

[Text] Bogota--The security corps seemed bewildered today as it began an investigation to determine if there is an alliance between the National Liberation Army [ELN] and the Workers Self-Defense Movement [MAO] in the wake of the robbery at the La Floresta national bank branch in which the two guerrilla groups apparently participated. F-2 spokesmen in Bogota are worried about a possible alliance between the urban subversive groups but did not dismiss the possibility that it is a trick to confuse officials.

JUSTICE MINISTER REPORTS REDUCED CRIME, DRUG TRAFFIC

PA191745 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0303 GMT 19 Jul 79 PA

[Text] Bogota, 18 Jul (EFE)--A total of 68,000 persons were arrested in Colombia over the past 10 months in a new attempt to reduce crime, Justice Minister Hugo Escobar Sierra has revealed. In a news conference at the Bogota newsmens club, Escobar Sierra explained that of these, 597 are narcotics traffickers and 295 are dangerous criminals.

He also revealed that crime statistics have gone down considerably in the same period, adding that the "bands of criminals specializing in kidnapings have diminished by 95 percent, even though it is one of the crimes most difficult to prevent and punish." He added that in the past 11 months only one kidnaping case was recorded in Bogota and that the victim, a minor, was rescued by the authorities unharmed. Across the nation, in 19 cases of kidnaping, 295 million pesos ($7.375 million) were saved that had been asked as ransom. Regarding narcotics trafficking, Escobar said that in the year the government has been in power blows were dealt to international marihuana gangs for a total of nearly $140 million.

BOMB EXPLODES AT REGIONAL CONSERVATIVE PARTY HQ

PA181506 Paris AFP in Spanish 0025 GMT 18 Jul 79 PA

[Text] Bogota, 17 Jul (AFP)--A medium-strength bomb exploded early this morning at the Conservative Party headquarters north of here causing property damage but no casualties, police report. The bomb was planted by terrorists who fled in a taxi, according to a statement by the night watchman, who witnessed the incident. He said two men were involved.

According to police, the explosion smashed the windows of the building where the Conservative Party headquarters in Cundinamarca Province are located. None of the subversive groups operating in Colombia has claimed responsibility for the attack. Police added that the reasons are also unknown. The Conservative Party is Colombia's second strongest political force after the Liberal Party, to which President Julio Cesar Turbay belongs.

3 NICARAGUAN COLONELS, 67 REFUGEES ARRIVE

PA200229 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2138 GMT 19 Jul 79 PA

[Text] San Andres, Colombia, 19 Jul (EFE)--Three Somozist National Guard colonels arrived here today after fleeing from their country on an official ship. The officers, members of the marines, were identified as Abel Callejas Pena, Sebastian Flores and Juan Ramon Brenes Luna. They sailed from the Caribbean town of Bluefields aboard the ship "Carazo." Another 67 persons, mostly women and children, some of them ill and undernourished, arrived on another ship, the "Return to Paradise."

Members of the Red Cross have said that in general the refugees' state of health is satisfactory and that they are receiving as much care as is possible. These 70 persons bring to 500 the number of refugees who are in San Andres and who hope to return soon to their country, where the civil war has apparently ended. Among military officers who have come from Nicaragua is Col Arturo Monkier, former commanding general of the Navy, who is on board the gunboat "Anastasio Somoza." He refuses to make statements for security reasons.

EXCESS OUTPUT POSES PROBLEM FOR BANANA PRODUCERS

PA161923 Paris AFP in Spanish 1543 GMT 16 Jul 79 PA

[Text] Bogota, 16 Jul (AFP)--Colombian banana producers declared an emergency today in view of the large harvest of 30 million crates of bananas this year. As they asked the government to take measures to avoid this situation, producers revealed that Colombian banana production in 1979 faces a possible excess of 15 million crates. Producers feel that by next year the excess will total about 25 million crates, according to estimates of international purchases.

In 1967 Colombia produced 11 million export crates, and this year that quota will go up to 30 million, only half of which will go to the world market. Producers explained today that there is an excess supply, while international buyers have been maintaining the same quotas for several years. Colombia's bananas fetch $90 million a year.

CGTP STRIKE TO PROTEST PRICE HIKES 'FAIRLY SUCCESSFUL'

Labor Ministry Opposition

PA190402 Lima Diplomatic Information Service in Spanish 0025 GMT 19 Jul 79 PA

[Text] The Labor Ministry declared yesterday that the strike called by the General Confederation of Peruvian Workers (CGTP) for tomorrow is "untimely and inadmissible." As it will disrupt peace in the labor area, the strike is an attack on the country's economic recovery, according to the ministry. The ministry emphasized that most of the points presented by the CGTP in its demands are outside the realm of labor and "outside the jurisdiction of the Labor Ministry's authority." The ministry added that those points which are labor-related should be directed through existing legal channels.

Empty Streets in Lima

WA192144 London REUTER in English 2042 GMT 19 Jul 79 WA

[Text] Lima, Peru, July 19, REUTER--A 24-hour general strike to protest price increases virtually emptied the streets of Lima of all vehicles except army tanks today. The stoppage, called by the communist-led General Confederation of Peruvian Workers (CGTP), Peru's most powerful labor organization, appeared to be fairly successful. Banks and most factories remained shut as did many shops and department stores. A few instances of rioting were quickly checked by troops and police. Drastic security measures, including the sealing off to Lima's shantytowns by tanks, reduced violence to a minimum. Today's was the fifth general strike faced by President Francisco Morales Bermudez, who seized power from a fellow general, a leftwinger, four years ago.

ECONOMY MINISTER DENIES NEW ARMS PURCHASES

PA191408 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1847 GMT 18 Jul 79 PA

[Text] Lima, 18 Jul (LATIN)--Peruvian Economy and Finance Minister Javier Silva Ruete denied here last night that Peru is about to make new arms purchases. It has been rumored here that the Peruvian military chiefs requested new purchases after the press published reports that Chile recently purchased 16 French Mirage interceptor planes.

Silva Ruete, one of the two civilians in the predominantly military cabinet, has been waging a hard battle to improve the Peruvian economy through financial austerity measures. He seemed to have yielded to some hard-line generals when he stated last week that defense expenditures should be viewed as an investment. In statements to newsmen last night, Silva Ruete said he had been misinterpreted. To say it is important that one have a house and an insurance policy to protect it does not mean that one should buy another insurance policy if the first one is adequate, he said. Some 3 years ago Peru obtained 36 Soviet Sukhoi fighter planes in the first purchase of this type between a South American nation and the USSR.

BRIEFS

AGREEMENTS WITH BOLIVIA--Lima, 14 Jul (AFP)--Peru and Bolivia commit themselves to fight jointly against drug trafficking and cooperate with each other in arresting common criminals in their border areas. The two countries signed two agreements in this regard here yesterday after the fifth meeting of the Peruvian-Bolivian Mixed Coordination Commission. The parties also decided to create mixed groups for trade and for industrial integration. The mixed commission reported that important cooperation agreements were also signed in the areas of technology, tourism and culture. [Paris AFP in Spanish 1954 GMT 14 Jul 79 PA]

BELIZE

DEEP WATER PORT 'IS ALMOST READY'

FL191400 Belize City THE REPORTER in English 15 Jul 79 p 1 FL

[Excerpts] Fri, July 13--Belize's deep water port, dream of a lifetime for those familiar with Belize's maritime history, but now considerably trimmed and slimmed, is almost ready. On hand to take and share the credit for it yesterday afternoon were Mr. George Price, the premier of Belize, Mr. Fred Hunter, the minister of works who has seen the (?project) through, and a selection of ministers and permanent secretaries. The new pier can accommodate two small ships at a time with drafts of up to 15 feet. There is also a barge ramp which can service two medium size barges. The pier's head can be extended laterally by driving new piles, but Minister Hunter spoke of dredging the harbour to allow the pier to accommodate vessels of deeper draft. As it is, the pier complex thus far has cost $14 million and the anciliary buildings and equipment--warehouses, cranes, etc, will cost another $4 million. The money became available when the Caribbean Development Bank, in a record-breaking decision, agreed to lend Belize $18.1 million for the new pier.

COSTA RICA

JUNTA MINISTERS' DEPARTURE FOR MANAGUA DELAYED

PA191817 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 19 Jul 79 PA

[Hugo Espinoza report from Juan Santamaria Airport--live]

[Text] Uncertainty reigns here concerning the departure of the new Nicaraguan cabinet. A Mexican Air Force plane arrived here early this morning to take the new ministers of the Nicaraguan junta of the Government of National Reconstruction to Las Mercedes International Airport, but since the Managua airport is still closed...[changes thought] The official UN explanation is that there are still some hotbeds of opposition to the solution to the Nicaraguan conflict. In other words, some guardsmen who may not be completely abreast of the situation because they are isolated are resisting, and so Managua airport operations are uncertain. Therefore, it is still not known when this Mexican Air Force plane is going to leave here with the Nicaraguan ministers and some of their aides, as well as many national and international newsmen.

EL SALVADOR

SALVADORAN, HONDURAN CHIEFS OF STATE MEET 19 JULY

PA200245 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0223 GMT 20 Jul 79 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 19 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--Salvadoran President Carlos Humberto Romero and Honduran Chief of State Gen Policarpo Paz Garcia met for 3 and 1/2 hours today in the Honduran town of El Amatillo.

It was officially reported here tonight that the purpose of the meeting was to have the Salvadoran president meet new Honduran Foreign Minister Eliseo Perez Cadalso. Also, the two chiefs of state were to review the negotiations which will lead to the resumption of diplomatic relations between the two states. El Salvador and Honduras broke diplomatic relations in 1969 when they became involved in a war.

Although there has been no official statement in this regard, it is believed here that the two chiefs of state also discussed the change of government which has occurred in neighboring Nicaragua. The meeting was also attended by Salvadoran Foreign Minister Antonio Rodriguez Porth and the members of the negotiating commission between the two countries--Arturo Castrillo of El Salvador and Cesar Elvir Sierra of Honduras.

FORMER NICARAGUAN SUPREME COURT PRESIDENT IN SAN SALVADOR

PA200235 Paris AFP in Spanish 2305 GMT 19 Jul 79 PA

[Excerpt] San Salvador, 19 Jul (AFP)--Hugo Berrios, president of the Nicaraguan Supreme Court during the Anastasio Somoza Debayle regime, arrived at San Salvador today as a refugee. Berrios and several of his relatives arrived in a private airplane at Ilopango International Airport. Berrios did not say if he intended to request political asylum or to continue on to another country. For the moment he has refugee status.

TWO CESSNA PLANES, HELICOPTER ARRIVE FROM NICARAGUA

PA192015 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1856 GMT 19 Jul 79 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 19 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--Two Cessna planes and one Nicaraguan National Guard helicopter landed today in El Salvador's eastern region. Several elements of the armed forces loyal to ousted President Anastasio Somoza turned themselves in to immigration authorities. The number and identify of those who arrived were not revealed.

GUATEMALA

NICARAGUA'S URCUYO UNDECIDED ABOUT RESIDENCE

PA192138 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1950 GMT 19 Jul 79 PA

[Excerpt] Guatemala City, 19 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--Francisco Urcuyo, who was briefly provisional President of Nicaragua, said here today that he has not yet decided whether he will remain in Guatemala as a political exile or travel to another country. Urcuyo, who fled to the Guatemalan capital from Managua last night after the National Guard surrendered to the Sandinist guerrillas, was located by newsmen today in a downtown hotel. The short-term Nicaraguan president, who relinquished power at the demand of the U.S. Government in line with an agreement reached with the Sandinist guerrillas, said he had arrived in Guatemala last night accompanied only by his family. The Guatemalan Government said this morning that it had no knowledge of Urcuyo's arrival, while the Foreign Ministry remained silent.

26 NICARAGUAN NATIONAL GUARD MEMBERS SEEK ASYLUM

PA192133 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2102 GMT 19 Jul 79 PA

[Text] Guatemala City, 19 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--The Government Ministry announced here today that 26 Nicaraguan National Guard officers and diplomat Oscar Moncada sought asylum in Guatemala last night. The military men reportedly arrived at 2325 (0525 GMT) on board a Nicaraguan plane piloted by two air force officers, who also sought asylum. Two military secretaries were also in the group.

PARTY APPEALS TO KIDNAPERS OF ALONSO LIMA

PA191504 Guatemala City Domestic Service in Spanish 1230 GMT 19 Jul 79 PA

[Excerpts] Party leaders who met yesterday to discuss the kidnaping of Vice Foreign Minister Alfonso Alonso Lima agreed that the incident could be the beginning of leftist extremist activities in the country. The Guatemalan Christian Democrats [DCG] released a communique requesting that the incident be cleared up quickly because the kidnaped official is the father of Alfonso Alonso, a leader of that party. The DCG communique adds that Alfonso Alonso Lima, 63, is seriously ill; that he needs at least four medicines that are vital for his survival. Without these medicines his health and his life are in serious danger. That is why the party appeals to the kidnapers to consider the circumstances and release Alonso Lima.

EGP ANNOUNCES PLANS TO RESUME ARMED STRUGGLE

PA200236 Paris AFP in Spanish 2220 GMT 19 Jul 79 PA

[Text] Guatemala City, 19 Jul (AFP)--The clandestine extreme left Poor People's Guerrilla Army (EGP) announced today that it will resume armed struggle throughout the country as part of its strategy of people's revolutionary warfare. The announcement was made in a bulletin sent to AFP in this capital.

The triumph of the Nicaraguan revolution will generate very important changes in the Central American situation, changes which will be favorable to the development of our own revolutionary people's struggle, the guerrillas said. According to the EGP, the first lesson to be learned from the fall of Nicaraguan President Anastasio Somoza is that revolutionary armed struggle, in any of its forms, is the only path by which poor, hard-working and exploited people can destroy the power of the rich and establish their own political, economic, social and military power.

HONDURAS

NO RELATIONS IF NICARAGUAN GOVERNMENT IS MARXIST

PA191824 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1612 GMT 19 Jul 79 PA

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 19 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--The newspaper LA PRENSA today gives prominence to a statement by Foreign Minister Eliseo Perez Cadalso in which he implies that if a Marxist government is established in Nicaragua, Honduras will not recognize it.

"We would be very concerned if a Marxist-Leninist government establishes itself in Nicaragua because ours is a democratic country. We do not believe Marxism is a solution to our problems," Perez Cadalso told LA PRENSA. The foreign minister said the ideal for Nicaragua would be a democratic government with the participation of all sectors "because that is the only way to guarantee peaceful coexistence among the people."

Honduras follows the Estrada Doctrine, Perez Cadalso previously stated. According to this doctrine, the government which retains power in a country in conflict is the one recognized. In view of this, Foreign Ministry spokesmen have noted that the Honduran military government is waiting to see what develops in Nicaragua. Meanwhile, Honduras continues to maintain its diplomatic mission in Managua.

2,000 NICARAGUAN NATIONAL GUARD SOLDIERS SEEKING REFUGE

PA191858 Paris AFP in Spanish 1801 GMT 19 Jul 79 PA

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 19 Jul (AFP)--Approximately 2,000 Nicaraguan National Guard soldiers and 6 planes today entered Honduras seeking refuge. Simultaneously, Diego Seirera Herrera, Nicaraguan ambassador in Tegucigalpa, turned the embassy over to representatives of the new Nicaraguan Government and the Sandinist National Liberation Front.

The six military planes, containing all their weapons, were sent immediately to the Honduran Air Force hangars. The Honduran Air Force did not reveal the number of persons who arrived and who requested political asylum. Fourteen military planes of the Somozist regime arrived here yesterday under similar conditions. It was also reported that two light planes of the Nicaraguan National Guard landed today seeking refuge in the country's southern region.

Press reports here indicated that approximately 2,000 Nicaraguan soldiers crossed the border in the Guasaule and El Paraiso areas and turned themselves in to the Honduran border patrols.

NICARAGUA

MANAGUA RESIDENTS CELEBRATE REBEL VICTORY

PA200113 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2041 GMT 19 Jul 79 PA

[Text] Managua, 19 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--Thousands of Nicaraguans filled Managua's streets today to give an enthusiastic welcome to the guerrillas which this afternoon control all of Managua, including the military area and Gen Anastasio Somoza's bunker. The shooting heard in various parts of Managua has ceased. It was caused by groups of national guardsmen who had not been informed of the surrender, or who had disregarded it. Eight persons were killed last night in Morazan district as a result of these last skirmishes. Now the only shooting heard in Managua is from Sandinists shooting into the air as they and the people celebrate the rebel triumph.

From all roads leading to Managua come Sandinist columns, some on foot, others in automobiles and still others on bicycles. The Sandinists and the civilians who acclaim them are shouting slogans such as "People Join Up" and "Free Fatherland or Death!" An ACAN-EFE correspondent in Las Brisas sectors saw a musical group playing political songs and several couples dancing to them.

The Tiscapa Esplanade in the northern part of Nicaragua was taken by some 300 rebel youths from Leon. It fell to Sandinist hands over a month ago and was where the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction was installed yesterday.

The junta members have not arrived at Managua yet, and the exact moment of their arrival has not been announced. The guerrillas which arrived from Leon also took the bunker--the fortified office built by Somoza and in which former President Francisco Urcuyo wanted to entrench himself. He finally fled the country. At the Intercontinental Hotel, whose only guests during the past few months were newsmen and government officials, the rebels found many weapons left behind by government officials before fleeing to exile. At the Basic Infantry Training School formerly commanded by General Somoza's son, Col Anastasio Somoza Portocarrero, Sandinist commanders train new recruits beside a nearly destroyed helicopter. Some 300 boys practiced the handling of mortars and machineguns, creating a din which alarmed many of the residents in Managua's outskirts who believed that the fighting continued.

In this city there are no guerrilla chiefs willing to make statements. Sandinists have been ordered to be cautious in their statements. Nevertheless, some narrate their personal experiences to foreign correspondents. A young dark youth, wounded in an arm, said that at least 80 Somozist soldiers were killed in the last 2 days at the only point where they met resistance on their march on Managua.

Sandinist red-and-black flags fly throughout the city. They are also on the necks of the guerrillas, on the heads of women and on the automobile radio antennas which only a few hours ago flew white neutrality flags. A Sandinist girl who entered Managua aboard a light tank at the head of her column, warned the people that not everyone could fly the Sandinist flag. "The red-and-black flag must be respected," she told civilians who had come to welcome the victorious rebels.

Many youths are reporting to provisional Sandinist garrisons asking to enlist "to serve in the defense and consolidation of the revolution."

ACAN-EFE correspondents in Managua saw Sandinists seeking relatives whom they had not seen for months. A guerrilla crie when he found a brother who had been released from prison today after 7 months of detention and torture.

The national radio network, controlled by the new authorities and led by the Managua ABC station, is broadcasting continuous appeals for law and order. Somozist troops are constantly urged to lay down their weapons and take refuge in hospitals, schools, Red Cross centers, embassies or churches since these will be considered neutral zones and the troops will not be molested.

From Masaya, 30 km south of Managua, it is reported that following the fall of the last Guardia redoubt--the Coyotepe Fortress--several columns prepared to march to Managua this afternoon.

The Managua military hospital was taken by the Sandinist front and turned over to the Red Cross. From there Managua Archbishop Miguel Obando y Bravo spoke to the nation. The Nicaraguan Catholic church primate greeted the new authorities, reminding them of their commitment to give the country security, progress and to rebuild all the cities ravaged by war. He asked for harmony and a definite halt to bloodshed in the country. The archbishop and, shortly afterward, the private sector superior council, urged that there be no hatred or vengeance.

Businessmen greeted the Sandinist fighters and commanders on an ABC radio station and national network broadcast. They also expressed their condolences to all those who had lost loved ones in this war and urged all Nicaraguans to participate in the reconstruction.

In Morazan district, where the National Guard fired on the first civilians who celebrated the Sandinist triumph, a victory celebration is taking place. It has been unofficially announced that a spectacular celebration is scheduled for tomorrow to officially celebrate the victory against the Somozist regime which ruled this country for almost 50 years.

This afternoon hundreds of persons tore down statues of Gen Anastasio Somoza Garcia, founder of the dynasty, and of his son Luis Somoza Debayle, who is also dead.

Meanwhile, in the southern part of the country there are still some 500 soldiers who may not know that the National Guard has surrendered and that all the Somozist military commanders have fled. The Sandinist Gaspar Garcia Laviana Southern Battalion, commanded by Eden Pastora, announced that is will launch an attack today against this force located near the Costa Rica border.

NATIONAL GUARD ISSUES SURRENDER COMMUNIQUE

PA192255 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 2153 GMT 19 Jul 79 PA

[Nicaraguan National Guard communique, read by Radio Reloj correspondent Montalban; transmitted by telephone from Managua--apparently live]

[Text] Attention, Nicaraguans, Attention; To the commands and headquarters, officers, noncommissioned officers and enlisted personnel of the Nicaraguan National Guard:

In the name of the Nicaraguan National Guard General Staff, and with the approval of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] Joint National Directorate and of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, I, National Guard Infantry Lt Col Fulgencio Largaespada Baez, notify you of the following:

1. The withdrawal of the National Guard General Staff, under the command of Gen Federico Mejia, has led to the disintegration of our armed body.

2. The victorious positions the Sandinist front has maintained and continues to maintain throughout the entire national territory have put an end to the war being waged against the Sandinist front, thus bringing about the National Guard's defeat.

3. In order to prevent further bloodshed and the useless loss of innocent lives, National Guard noncommissioned officers and enlisted personnel are (?expected) to obey the following orders:

A. An immediate cease-fire in all commands and on war fronts.

B. Deposition of weapons in your respective headquarters or posts [words indistinct] in the following refuges: Red Cross posts, churches and embassies. All of these sites will be respected by the FSLN's victorious forces.

C. White flags in all areas where armed soldiers are to be found, which will be regarded as signs of unconditional surrender.

D. Once all these ordinances issued by the FSLN's Joint National Directorate and the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction have been fulfilled, the lives and physical integrity of all surrendering soldiers will be guaranteed.

This appeal does not constitute betrayal of anything or anyone. On the contrary, it represents the dignification of the entire National Guard on behalf of the well-being of our long-suffering people. I swear this before the fatherland's altar and God our lord.

The present communique has been drafted jointly and with the approval of Commander Humberto Ortega Saavedra in the name of the FSLN's Joint National Directorate and of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction.

To be implemented.

[Signed] Fulgencio Largaespada Baez, chief of the Nicaraguan National Guard General Staff.

Elite Guardsmen Refuse To Surrender

PA191601 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1519 GMT 19 Jul 79 PA

[Excerpts] Penas Blancas, Nicaraguan-Costa Rican border, 19 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--Some 500 members of the Somozist elite guard refused today to surrender to Sandinist guerrillas at an improvised fortress in the border community of Ostional, on the Pacific coast, as they continued to fight fiercely. Sandinist spokesmen made repeated appeals to the soldiers through megaphones, telling them that the war in Nicaragua ended with the surrender yesterday of the National Guard leaders. The soldiers, however continue shooting.

They are the "guiguines" [youths], belonging to the special force led by former President Anastasio Somoza's son, Col Anastasio Somoza Portocarrero. Sandinist spokesmen here said that possibly the guardsmen are refusing to surrender because they have not heard of their commanders' surrender yesterday.

All Resistance Ceases At Bunker

PA191720 Paris AFP in Spanish 1703 GMT 19 Jul 79 PA

[Excerpt] Managua, 19 Jul (AFP)--All resistance has ceased at the infantry school following the flight of the last soldiers resisting the Sandinist attack. In the street, behind abandoned vehicles and in out-of-the-way places at what used to be headquarters of the National Guard's elite unit are bodies of dozens of soldiers and guerrillas who fell in the last battle of the civil war in Managua. The presidential bunker, inside the infantry school compound, is open and unguarded. Newsmen and TV cameramen could enter freely as far as Gen Anastasio Somoza's office.

Colonel Negotiating Surrender With FSLN

PA191756 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1646 GMT 19 Jul 79 PA

[Excerpt] Managua, 19 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--Col Fulgencio Largaespada is negotiating the surrender of the last strongpoints of the Somozist National Guard with the Sandinists now that the members of the general staff who were appointed on Tuesday have all fled. Largaespada is holding talks with Sandinist Commander "Germano." The National Guard General Staff departed by air for an unknown destination at approximately 0400 (1000 GMT).

Surrender of Bluefields Garrison

PA192014 Bluefields Radio Atlantico in Spanish 1927 GMT 19 Jul 79 PA

[Excerpt] Members of the National Guard Bluefields garrison are surrendering to the Sandinist front officers in a truly admirable, orderly and gentlemanly fashion. We wish to tell the citizens with satisfaction that the people of Bluefields and of the Atlantic coast may rest assured that there will be no problems. [Words indistinct] with Commander Windsor, who has come to take over the garrison, and he told me that all enlisted personnel who already went home should, for their own personal safety, come to the garrison.

All members of the National Guard have full guarantees to return to their homes or hometowns, or with a safe conduct pass, to travel abroad if they wish to do so. It is truly wonderful to see that the change of government should be conducted in this country in such an orderly manner, where practically not a drop of blood has been shed. What we will have to shed now is a lot of sweat to rebuild our country and we have faith in God that we may build a country where democracy may rule.

JUNTA MEMBERS, U.S. AMBASSADOR ARRIVE IN MANAGUA

PA200101 [Editorial report PA] Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish, in a live relay from Managua, announces at 0025 GMT on 20 July that a Mexican Air Force plane transporting members of the Nicaraguan Government of National Reconstruction cabinet has landed at Managua's Las Mercedes International Airport.

At 0030 GMT the announcer says that arriving on the same plane with the members of the cabinet are U.S. Ambassador William Bowdler and Costa Rican Vice Presidents Altmann and Alfaro, Costa Rican President Carazo's son Rolando, Dominican Foreign Minister Jimenez, Panamanian Foreign Minister Ozores, and various ambassadors. Several of the junta ministers and foreign enjoy speak briefly upon arrival. The relay ends at 0057 GMT.

Junta Announces Cabinet Members

PA191932 Panama City Acan in Spanish 1750 GMT 19 Jul 79 PA

[Text] Managua, 19 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--The Nicaraguan Government of National Reconstruction released here today its list of cabinet members. It includes only one member of the leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN].

Thomas Borge Martinez, FSLN founder and one of its renowned leaders, will be government minister. He has publicly stated that he is a Marxist.

The defense minister will be Col Bernardino Larios, who was expelled from the Somozist National Guard a few months ago. Ricardo Coronel, member of the Group of 12, described as a center-leftist, will be agrarian reform minister. Father Miguel d'Escoto, also of the Group of 12, is the new foreign minister. He represented the junta at the OAS meeting on Nicaragua. Joaquin Cuadra Chamorro, a centrist of the Group of 12, will be treasury minister. Roberto Mayorga Cortes, an economist, is the new planning minister. Cesar Amador, a centrist and anti-Somozist with no party affiliation, will be the health minister. Miguel E. Vigil will be settlements and housing minister. Dionisio Marenco [will be] public works and transportation minister, and Lea Guido de Lopez, social welfare minister. Noel Rivas is the industry and commerce minister; Manuel Jose Torres, agriculture minister; Virgilio Godoy, labor minister, and Reinaldo Tefel, social security minister. Carlos Tunnerman, of the Group of 12, will be education minister, and Sandinist priest and poet Ernesto Cardenal, culture minister. Leonel Arguello will be in charge of the Development Bank and Arturo Cruz, the Central Bank. The junta announced that it will establish itself in Managua this afternoon. There are still a few guard strongpoints resisting the Sandinist columns in Managua.

Freeze Requested on State's Bank Accounts

PA191833 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 19 Jul 79 PA

[19 July communique by the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua in Leon]

[Text] The junta of the Government of National Reconstruction reports to the international financial community the maneuvers that members of the previous Somozist administration are carrying out in various cities throughout the world to fraudulently withdraw state funds from international private and public banks. In making this report, the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction announces that it has officially requested an immediate freeze on these bank accounts to prevent the improper use of funds belonging solely to the Nicaraguan people. The junta of the Government of National Reconstruction shall undertake court proceedings against parties guilty of these economic crimes and will firmly apply the laws that punish these types of crimes.

Freedom Network, Radio Directorate Formed

PA191813 San Jose Radio Monumental in Spanish 1710 GMT 19 Jul 79 PA

[Text] Appeals from the church and the Nicaraguan and International Red Cross for the National Guard to surrender are being aired over a large radio network that has been formed. It is hoped that a television network will soon join this radio network, which is being called the Freedom Network [La Cadena de la Libertad]. A Radio Directorate [jefatura de radio] of the new government of National Reconstruction is already in operation.

The remaining National Guardsmen are fleeing to places where they believe they will be safe and out of reach of the FSLN's military forces. Many political prisoners are being released from Managua jails, among them newsman Pedro Reyes, a member of the Leon chapter of the Union of Journalists of Nicaragua. Reyes has already joined the group of radio and newspaper journalists that are working with the Freedom Network.

Interview With Moises Hassan

FL201031 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 20 Jul 79 FL

[Text] The situation in Nicaragua is totally under control and the Nicaraguan people have joyfully welcomed the victory of the Sandinist forces. Moises Hassan, member of the Nicaraguan Government of National Reconstruction, has made this statement in an interview he granted for this newscast.

In his telephonic statements from the Intercontinental Hotel in Managua to journalist Jose Arteaga, Moises Hassan said that hundreds of Somoza's soldiers were taken prisoner. He also emphasized that thousands of National Guard soldiers are taking off their uniforms and fleeing in disorder.

Moises Hassan said the Nicaraguan people must be ready to defend the revolution. Lastly, the member of the Nicaraguan Government of National Reconstruction emphasized the solidarity of the Cuban people with the just struggle of the Nicaraguan patriots.

[Begin Hassan recording] We [words indistinct] great (?debt) of gratitude to many people, practically all the people of Latin America. I am aware that on this process we had (undertaken), Cuba, through its people, has given us all its moral support and we hope to continue counting on the support of the Cuban people. And the Cuban people can count on the Nicaraguan people as one more friend. We also are grateful to other people who have supported this struggle even if their governments perhaps did not support it as strongly as they did. There are other people of the Americas who supported (?the struggle) and we owe much gratitude for the solidarity of the Latin American people. And at the last moments [words indistinct] from other continents, particularly from the Arab people, has been intensive. We believe that without this international solidarity the struggle my people have carried out, and which now has triumphed, would have taken much longer, would have been much costlier and it still would not have been [word indistinct]. Therefore, that solidarity of the Latin American people and particularly of the Cuban people has been an effective solidarity and is (?the reason why) the Nicaraguan people today have taken their first solid step toward their liberation. [end recording]

Dear listeners, we know that this recording is not too clear and that you were unable to hear clearly the words of comrade Moises Hassan, one of the members of the Nicaraguan Government of National Reconstruction. In his final words, he expressed gratitude to the Cuban people and the various people of Latin America as well as of the entire world who demonstrated active solidarity with the Nicaraguan people in their liberation struggle. Lastly, he said the Nicaraguan people are prepared to struggle with great enthusiasm and determination to take the first steps toward the reconstruction of Nicaragua.

Interview With New Cabinet Member

PY191745 Montevideo Radio El Espectador Network in Spanish 1500 GMT 19 Jul 79 PY

[Telephone interview of (Reinaldo Antonio Teisel), social welfare director of the Government of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua, in San Jose, Costa Rica, on night of 18 July 1979--recorded]

[Text] [Begin (Teisel) recording] Granada surrendered today, and almost the entire country is now in the hands of the Sandinist front.

[Question] Can you give us any opinion, sir, about whether the Sandinists will have any role in the new government which will be formed in Nicaragua?

[Answer] The new government is already formed. It will assume power today or tommorrow morning.

[Question] (?We repeat) that question, because the reports reaching Montevideo say that the new government which will take over in Nicaragua will not give any participation to the Sandinist guerrillas.

[Answer] To whom?

[Question] They will not give any participation to the Sandinists, according to the reports arriving in Montevideo.

[Answer] That is not true. They are already represented in the junta. A member of the Joint National Directorate is in the junta.

[Question] Sir, a last question, please. Are you a member of the cabinet which will take over in Nicaragua in the next few hours?

[Answer] Yes, I have been appointed social welfare director general.

[Question] Are there other members of the government still in Costa Rica?

[Answer] Yes, several are still here.

[Question] That means that there will still be a delay of many hours before the new government takes over?

[Answer] Those of us who are still here will leave for Managua tonight or very early tomorrow morning.

[Question] Has the new Nicaraguan Government defined the immediate policy to be applied (?in your country)?

[Answer] Of course, we have a government program, and we have prepared all the laws to be applied immediately.

[Question] Can you tell us which is the main problem facing the new Nicaraguan Government?

[Answer] It is the destruction and famine left by the [words indistinct]. This is the reason this is called a Government of National Reconstruction.

[Question] What about foreign policy? Have the main guidelines been established?

[Answer] There is much applause, because the basic statute is being read which is going to be in force in Nicaragua until a constituent assembly can be elected to promulgate a constitution.

[Question] Will that [words indistinct] be elected by the people in the next few days or months?

[Answer] Oh no, no. When elections can be called, then a constituent assembly will be elected to promulgate a new constitution.

[Question] How long do you believe it will take before elections can be called in Nicaragua?

[Answer] We do not know yet.

[Question] How do you see the future of Nicaragua?

[Answer] Remember that the country has been totally destroyed. There are no political or administrative structures, and everything has to be built from the bottom up.

[Question] We have already asked you a question about the foreign policy of the new government. Could you give us the main guidelines?

[Answer] No, I could not do that, because now we have to participate in a press conference and I have to speak at once.

[Question] All right. Many thanks from Radio El Espectador in Montevideo, Uruguay, for having talked to us from San Jose, Costa Rica, as a member of the cabinet that will take over power in the next few hours in Nicaragua. Thank you very much. [end recording]

SPANISH AMBASSADOR PRESENTS GREETINGS TO JUNTA

PA192023 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1827 GMT 19 Jul 79 PA

[Text] Managua, 19 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--Spanish Ambassador Pedro de Aristegui was the first diplomat to present greetings to the new authorities of the Nicaraguan Government of National Reconstruction here today. The ambassador met with three members of the new cabinet to announce to them that Spain wants to maintain friendly relations with Nicaragua and that the Madrid government is ready to cooperate in the country's reconstruction. New Industry and Commerce Minister Noel Rivas expressed appreciation for the ambassador's words. The five-member junta is planning to install itself in Managua this afternoon. A few points of isolated resistance by Somozist guardsmen remain in Managua.

PANAMANIAN PLANE LANDS IN SOUTHERN NICARAGUA

PA192104 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 2030 GMT 19 Jul 79 PA

[Text] La Cruz, Guanacaste, Costa Rica--a Panamanian Navajo airplane made a symbolic flight to make the first air link between southern Nicaragua and the rest of the world. The airplane, donated by the Panamanian Government to the Sandinists, landed a few minutes ago at an improvised landing strip in Sapoa.

LATE REPORT: ALLEGED KILLERS OF CHAMORRO CAPTURED

PA200435 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 20 Jul 79 PA

[Live relay from Managua, Nicaragua]

[Text] Approximately 2 hours ago, Silvio Pena and (?Pablo) Cedeno were captured on the Southern Highway. We want to point out that they are two of the persons who killed Dr Pedro Joaquin Chamorro Cardenal, leader of public liberties, a man who never surrendered and one who gave his life for Nicaragua's freedom and who with his death sparked the liberation flame in our country. This is the flame that led to the victory of the Sandinist National Liberation Front. With us is Javier Chamorro, brother of Dr Pedro Joaquin Chamorro Cardenal. He will address the people of Nicaragua through the freedom network now that he knows that (?Pablo) Cedeno and Silvio Pena have been captured.

[Javier Chamorro] I would be happier if it were Somoza here paying for the crime against my brother Pedro. He is the one who murdered him. He, his brother and his son are the assassins of my brother. Let them suffer the exile that Pedro had to endure, exile will bring them death. God will bring it to them. Justice will be done unto him because he is the person responsible. [words indistinct] the same way his father killed Sandino, when he killed my brother, his deadly [words indistinct] for this country also ended.

[Question] Now that it has been made public that (?Pablo) Cedeno and Silvio Pena have been captured, do you think that this will be the (?end) of the investigation of the murder of Pedro Joaquin Chamorro?

[Answer] Well, I must speak the truth... [passage indistinct]

TALKS WITH SYRIA HELD IN DAMASCUS

FL191634 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 19 Jul 79 FL

[Text] Damascus--Cuba and Syria concur on the need to undertake every effort to assure the success of the nonalined countries sixth summit conference that will be held in Havana, an official Syrian spokesman reported today. The report was made to the press at the end of the meeting which Syrian Deputy Prime Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam and Cuban Councils of State and Ministers Vice President Guillermo Garcia Frias held for more than 2 hours. Garcia Frias arrived in that country today [as heard] for an official visit.

The two leaders examined the current situation in the Middle East and points on the agenda for the nonalined countries chiefs of state and government summit scheduled to be held in Havana in September. For his part, Garcia Frias reaffirmed Cuba's support for the just struggle of the Arab nation to recover the occupied territories and regain the Palestinian people's national rights, including their rights to self-determination and reestablishment of an independent state on their homeland.

BLAS ROCA MEETS WITH PANAMANIAN PRESIDENT

FL191147 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1126 GMT 19 Jul 79 FL

[Text] Panamanian President Aristides Royo has met with Blas Roca Calderio, vice president of the Cuban Council of State, to examine matters concerned with the nonalined countries sixth summit conference scheduled to be held in Havana. During the meeting, they exchanged views on topics that will be examined at the summit and gave special attention to Latin American problems.

The need for special treatment to the economic situation being experienced by developing countries and fulfillment of agreements and resolutions that may be approved at the forthcoming summit conference were emphasized at the meeting between the Panamanian president and the Cuban delegation headed by Blas Roca. It was announced that Panama will participate in the nonalined countries summit conference with a large high-level delegation headed by chief of state Aristodes Royo.

HART ATTENDS NICARAGUAN SOLIDARITY EVENT

FL192338 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 19 Jul 79 FL

[Text] Armando Hart Davalos, minister of culture and member of the PCC Politburo, Roberto Veiga, secretary general of the Central Organization of Cuban Workers (CTC), and William Gonzalez, permanent representative of the Sandinista National Liberation Front [FSLN] to Cuba, have attended a combative meeting in solidarity with Nicaragua held in the framework of the Caribbean Arts Festival--Carifesta 79. Others attending included the official FSLN delegation and the artistic delegation accompanying them. Roberto Veiga said that by expelling the last partisans of the tyrant from the country the FSLN is now the owner of their own destiny. Veiga also said that the brave people of Nicaragua will have to fiercely defend their victory and their right to happiness in face of reactionary alliances and all types of aggressions. The cultural part [of the meeting] was the presentation of the Carlos Mejias Godoy group and the (Talaguina), members of the FSLN.

VISITING CULTURE MINISTERS TOUR SANTIAGO DE CUBA

FL191621 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 19 Jul 79 FL

[Text] The ministers of culture of Barbados, Trinidad and Tobago and Surinam as well as CARICOM representatives who are participating in the 1979 Caribbean Arts Festival have visited historic places in Santiago de Cuba. During their tour of the 26 July Museum at the former Moncada Barracks, they learned about aspects of the struggle waged by the Cuban people since the colonial era. At Siboney Farm they received a detailed briefing on the preparations for the assault on Moncada Barracks and on the combatants of the centennial generation who participated in the glorious attack which soon will reach its 26th anniversary.

Meeting With Hart

FL191026 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 19 Jul 79 FL

[Text] Armando Hart Davalos, member of the PCC Politburo and minister of culture, and the ministers of culture of Jamaica, Surinam, Guyana and Barbados have held a fraternal meeting at the headquarters of the People's Government Municipal Assembly in Santiago de Cuba. The ministers had attended the inauguration of the 1979 Caribbean Arts Festival--Carifesta 79--in that city which is the cradle of the revolution. Cultural relations among Caribbean countries and the organization of future Caribbean arts festivals were two of the topics discussed at the meeting. Culture Minister Hart Davalos thanked the delegations from the countries that are members of the Carifesta 79 advisory committee for the contributions and support they gave to Cuba for the success of the Caribbean Arts Festival. Jose Ramon Balaguer, member of the PCC Central Committee and party first secretary in Santiago de Cuba Province; Trinidad and Tobago Ambassador (Basil Pip) and Carifesta 79 Director General Julio Garcia Espinoza participated in the meeting.

Officials Attend Barbadian Reception

FL191613 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 19 Jul 79 FL

[Text] Armando Hart, member of the PCC Politburo and minister of culture, last night attended a reception hosted by the Barbadian delegation to the third Caribbean Arts Festival--Carifesta'79--on the occasion of the Barbadian delegation's gala performance at the festival. The reception was held at the Habana Libre Hotel in Havana City. Carifesta 79 Director General Julio Garcia Espinoza, Vice Minister of Culture Rolando Rodriguez; Arnold Bertram, Jamaican minister of national mobilization, information and culture; and Cuban Ambassador to Jamaica Ulises Estrada also attended the reception.

CARIBBEAN CULTURAL IDENTITY SYMPOSIUM ENDS

FL191018 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 19 Jul 79 FL

[Text] The symposium on Caribbean cultural identity held for 2 days at Casa de las Americas has concluded with the unanimous approval of a declaration of solidarity with the Nicaraguan people. The symposium has been one of the most important events of the 1979 Caribbean Arts Festival. Symposium Chairman Roberto Fernandez Retamar pointed out in his closing remarks that a number of enriching prospects and contradictions had been noted, but above all there was an essential concurrence on basic concerns. He stressed that the importance of the symposium is greater if it is kept in mind that 2 decades ago the Caribbean countries knew nothing about each other.

MALMIERCA RECEIVES NEW SPANISH ENVOY

FL191418 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1400 GMT 19 Jul 79 FL

[Text] Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca has received his excellency Manuel Ortiz Sanchez who presented the credentials that accredit him ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Spain in our country.

MEETING OF SOLIDARITY WITH KOREA HELD

FL191034 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 19 Jul 79 FL

[Text] A meeting of support for the just aspirations to the reunification of the Korean people has been held at the (Albert Kunz) Cracker Factory in Havana City. The meeting was held within the framework of the world campaign of solidarity with the Asian nation. DPRK Ambassador to Cuba Yi Chun-ck spoke at the meeting and emphasized that the principal obstacle to the reunification of the country is the occupation of South Korea by Yankee troops and their aggressive and warmongering policy.

LAO PREMIER STRESSES IMPORTANCE OF NONALINED SUMMIT

FL191437 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1408 GMT 19 Jul 79 FL

[Text] Kaysone Phomvihan, premier of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, has stressed the importance of the nonalined countries sixth summit conference during a meeting with Flavio Bravo, vice president of the Cuban Council of Ministers. At the meeting, which was held in Vientiane, the Lao leader announced his country's willingness to contribute to the success of the summit conference that will be held in Havana in September. He also expressed gratitude for the support and assistance offered by the Cuban Government and people to the Laotian people in the struggle for the defense of their territorial integrity and national construction. The Cuban delegation, which includes Foreign Vice Minister Pelegrin Torras, has been in the Laotian capital since 14 July.

Flavio Bravo Arrives in Burma

FL192033 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2004 GMT 19 Jul 79 FL

[Text] Flavio Bravo, vice president of the Cuban Council of Ministers, today arrived in Rangoon, the capital of Burma, following an official visit to the Lao People's Democratic Republic. The Cuban leader will meet with Burmese officials on the upcoming nonalined countries summit which will be held in Havana in September 1979.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO EQUATORIAL GUINEA--The Council of State has appointed Comrade Severino Mansur Jorge as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Cuba to the Government of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea. Comrade Mansur Jorge was chief of the Investments Department of the Foreign Ministry's Patrimony Directorate. [Text] [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1221 GMT 18 Jul 79 FL]

UPEC LEADER IN VENEZUELA--Ernesto Vera, secretary general of the Union of Cuban Journalists [UPEC], has left Moscow for Caracas where he will participate in the congress of the Latin American Federation of Journalists. Vera had arrived in the Soviet Union on Sunday to attend a meeting of leaders of journalist organizations of the socialist countries. [Text] [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 19 Jul 79 FL]

DOMINICA, GRENADA, ST. LUCIA SIGN AGREEMENT

FL182226 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2130 GMT 18 Jul 79 FL

[Text] Saint Georges, Grenada--The leaders of Dominica, Grenada and Saint Lucia have called the Saint George Declaration, which was drawn up at the end of a mini-summit held in Barbados, a historical document. Oliver Seraphin of Dominica, Allan Louisy of Saint Lucia and Maurice Bishop of Grenada concurred in their determination to create conditions for a new Caribbean based on social and economic justice. These three small Caribbean islands belong to the West Indies Associated States where over the last few months the popular forces have achieved important victories over the traditional power groups. They agreed to develop permanent peace and friendship, and relations based on mutual respect. territorial integrity, equality and solidarity.

BARBADOS

CENTRAL BANK SAYS OIL PRICES CLOUD ECONOMIC GROWTH

FL191739 Nassau Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 19 Jul 79 FL

[Text] The Barbados Central Bank reported today that amid good prospects for continued real economic growth in Barbados this year, 1979, constantly rising oil prices have thrown distinctly dark clouds on the economic horizon. The bank reported that the winter tourist season has again opened on a promising note and sugar production is on the rise. The 1979 end-of-crop figure was 14,000 tons more than in 1978.

HUNGARIAN AMBASSADOR PRESENTS CREDENTIALS

FL181405 Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 12 Jul 79 p 1 FL

[Excerpts] The ambassador of Hungarian People's Republic to Barbados, Mr. Lajos Nagy, presented letters of credence yesterday to Governor-General Sir Deighton Ward, at Government House. The ambassador also paid courtesy calls on the Prime Minister Mr. Tom Adams; Minister of External Affairs Mr. Henry Forde; and on the dean of the diplomatic corps, Mr. J.S. Arthur, British High Commissioner to Barbados. Ambassador Nagy is resident in Caracas, Venezuela.

GRENADA

MEMBERSHIP IN NONALINED MOVEMENT ASSURED

FL181400 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 15 Jul 79 p 24 FL

[Text] St. George's, Grenada--Grenada will become a member of the non-aligned movement when member countries of the movement assemble in conference in Havana, Cuba next September. This was disclosed by Mr. Kendrick Radix, Grenada's ambassador to the United Nations, as he addressed a rally called to commemorate two national heroes, Alister Strachan and Tubal Urian Butler. Mr. Radix said he recently attended in Sri Lanka, together with Mr. Selwin Strachan, minister of communications and works, a preparation meeting for the Havana conference, and he had been assured that Grenada's application to join the movement will be approved.

TEXT OF JOINT TECHNICAL AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH CUBA

FI132250 Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 11 Jul 79 p 4 FL

[Text] Grenada and Cuba, signed their first technical aid economic co-operation agreement last Monday. The signing in the Grenada capital, St. George's, was seen there as formalising the route for Cuban aid to the new Maurice Bishop regime in Grenada. Bishop's New Jewel Movement came to power in a coup last March when the Eric Gairy government was toppled with the prime minister out of the country. Both Cuba and Grenada said they would work towards concreting their new relationship.

The agreement can be cancelled after six months if either side is not satisfied with its workings and there's an option for renewal after the first two years. Following is the full text of the agreement:

The governments of Grenada and Cuba, recognizing our common position as Caribbean and developing countries committed to building societies of social justice for our peoples and increasing co-operation friendship and peace among all the countries of the world and accepting the principles of international solidarity and recognizing the advantages which both countries will gain from economic scientific and technical co-operation now hereby agree to the following terms for bringing about areas of co-operation between our two countries in the following three sections namely:

(1) The exchange of experts in order to provide technical assistance.
(2) The exchange of professionals for providing training and/or specialization in various fields.
(3) The exchange of missions or teams for the interchange of scientific and technical experiences.

There will be organs responsible for the carrying out of these different types of co-operation under the terms being established. On Cuba's part the organ will be the Institute of Technical Assistance (CUBATECHNICA) of the State Committee for Economic Co-operation. On Grenada's part the organ will be the Planning Development and Training Division of the Ministry of Finance.

Section I: Exchange of experts to lend technical assistance. This arrangement includes the sending of Cuban experts/ professionals to Grenada in order to lend technical assistance. In this section the organ of the Cuban Government will be termed the sender and the organ of the Grenada Government the receiver. The sender will assume the following responsibilities:

To pay passages of the experts at the beginning and at completion of the period of loan and also their return passages for their vacations in Cuba in certain cases.

To pay in Cuba the salaries of the Cuban experts who are lending their services to Grenada.

To supply the experts with toilet articles and articles for personal use.

To make binding on the experts an obligation to respect the laws of Grenada, its regulations and the rules of confidentiality existing in the institutions where they lend their services. The receiver will assume the following responsibilities:

To provide the experts sent with furnished lodgings with the usual amenities and services including laundry free of charge.

To provide meals free of charge.

To give each expert monthly in advance an allowance in local money, equivalent to US$30.

To provide the experts free of charge with any assistants (for example technicians) instruments and materials necessary for the successful performance of their work also transportation from their place of residence to their place of work.

To provide free and adequate lodgings meals transport and any other expenses in cases where by nature of the experts work or through illness the expert will be away from his usual place of residence within Grenada.

Not to require the payment of any income taxes from the experts and also to provide the necessary visas entry and exit permits and other documents which may be required for the carrying out of the experts work or which the competent authority (for example the Ministry of Health) may require to facilitate that work.

To guarantee the tax-free importation of technical documents equipment and other items forwarded by the sender to Grenada for the purposes of technical assistance also tax-free entry of sport equipment toilet articles and articles for personal use and/or consumption provided to the experts by the sender.

To provide the experts with free medical and other health services including hospitalization and medicines.

To facilitate access by the experts to cultural sport and recreational facilities.

To guarantee the supply of fuel and maintenance of fishing-boats or of any other type of equipment brought to Grenada by the sender.

To guarantee 230 days of vacation to the experts for every 11 months in Grenada and holidays for the experts on Cuba's usual national holidays.

Section II: Exchange of professionals for providing training and/or specialist training. In this section the organ of the Cuban Government will be termed the receiver and the organ of the Grenada Government the sender. Training or specialist training will be effected through special courses by means of theoretical and practical studies offered to professionals and technicians (hereinafter called trainees) individually or in groups and will be provided according to the following arrangements: The receiver will assume the following responsibilities:

To receive and provide the lodgings for trainees and ensure that their plan of study is carried out.

To pay the return passages of the trainees.

To make available to the trainees free accommodation meal and transport to the training institutions. To pay to the trainees a monthly allowance in local money for personal expenses equivalent to 60 Cuban pesos in the case of non-university trained technicians and 100 Cuban pesos in the case of university graduates or professionals.

To ensure access to documents equipment and other materials which may be necessary for effectively conducting the courses.

To provide the trainees with visas and entry residence and exit permits for the period of training or specialist training.

To deliver the appropriate certificates to trainees after they shall have satisfactorily completed their courses.

To give free medical and other health service including hospitalization and medicines. The sender will assume the following responsibilities:

The select trainees whose academic qualifications and previous experience will ensure proper training or specialist training for those who will undertake the courses.

To send to the receiver medical certificates stating the good health of each trainee also the sender will ensure that the trainee will be provided with the necessary international vaccination certificates.

To send the trainees without their families.

To designate a leader for each group of trainees the leader will have the responsibility for ensuring that the terms of the agreement are carried out including the performance of training and discipline.

To impose upon the trainees the obligation of respect for the laws of the receiver and the instruction of the authorities and instructors who will direct the training activities to fulfill the agreed hours of study and/or work to maintain discipline and comply with the safety and health regulations of the institutions where they will receive training. Also the trainees will respect the existing rules of confidentiality of the institution to which they are attached.

To arrange the departure of the trainees once the receiver has indicated that this should be done.

Section III: Exchange of missions or delegations for the interchange of economic scientific and technical experiences. This form of co-operation will comprise the sending of missions from whichever of the two countries is interested in knowing about the achievements and experiences of the other by means of visits to centres of study and production and professional training in order to carry out consultations of different types in the fields of economic scientific and technical co-operation. The sender will assume the following responsibilities.

To effect the visits after receiving confirmation by the other country.

To assume all travel expense of the members of the missions or delegations including the transportation of their personal effects.

The receiver will assume the expenses of the delegation with regard to accommodation meals and transportation to places being visited or worked at and it is hereby further agreed that this agreement will be valid for a period of two years and can be renewed automatically for the same period by mutual consents. This agreement may be revoked by either country giving six months written notice to the other country. Made and signed in St. George's, Grenada on the 9th day of July 1979 in Spanish and English, both texts having the same meaning and effect.

JAMAICA

DEPUTY GOVERNOR GENERAL SWORN IN

FL181605 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 16 Jul 79 pp 1, 15 FL

[Excerpts] "It is undoubtedly a great privilege and a great honour...and I am sure that you will bring to bear on the office all the dignity that you possess and have always possessed," said the governor-general, the Most Hon. Florizel Glasspole, as he swore in the Hon. Dr. John Martin, C.D., custos of St. Andrew, as deputy to the governor-general in a brief ceremony at King's House, yesterday. He will carry out the functions of the governor-general during the two-week absence from the island of the governor-general who, along with Mrs. Glasspole, left the island yesterday afternoon for Miami. During his two-week stay in Miami, the governor-general will consult an ear specialist at the Jackson Memorial Hospital. He and Mrs. Glasspole are due to return home on July 29.

MANLEY CALLS GLEANER REPORT 'TOTAL LIE'

FL181410 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 14 Jul 79 pp 1, 17 FL

[Excerpts] Prime Minister Michael Manley yesterday described as "a total lie" a news report from Savanna-la-Mar that he had said: "No Labourite is any good. They are all wicked propagandists." In a letter to the editor, Mr. Manley said that in his speech to a private party meeting "I attacked the opposition for what I described as a programme of lies, propaganda and distortion." Following is the text of Mr. Manley's letter:

"Today's issue of the DAILY GLEANER carries a front page story in which I am alleged to have said, among other things, "No Labourite is any good. They are all wicked propagandists. "This is a total lie. I did not say that or anything like it, nor do I feel that. Nor have I ever said or felt that in my 27 1/2 years in public life in Jamaica; I have always recognised that the Jamaica Labour Party has a record in the field of propaganda that is hard to match. But that is a far cry from saying that "they are all wicked propagandists," and certainly I have never generalised about Labour Party supporters as people.

The facts are that on Wednesday, July 11, I spent the afternoon touring flood-damaged areas of Westmoreland in my official capacity as prime minister. That evening it was arranged for me to address a private meeting of party workers and group leaders in the constituency of Central Westmoreland in my capacity as leader of the People's National Party. The whole of the first part of the speech was devoted to a careful explanation of what we are trying to do to help victims of the flood rains and including a very strong and clear section about the importance of treating all people equally whether they were comrades, Labourites or of no political persuasion.

So far from attacking Labourites in the manner that is attributed to me, I was at pains to stress how we are all Jamaicans and should work together to ensure the success of the relief operations. Later in the speech, I attacked the opposition for what I described as a programme of lies, propaganda and distortion. I described this campaign as a deliberate tactic to keep the country in a state of tension and upset in the hope that this would make economic recovery impossible. As far as the referendum is concerned, I pointed out that this would be necessary some time in the future when it is hoped agreed constitutional reforms would be put to the people.

SECRECY OF ELECTORAL TALKS REPORTED

FL181415 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 14 Jul 79 pp 1, 17 FL

[Excerpt] An air of tight secrecy has characterized the discussions on electoral reform which resumed between government and opposition representatives at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on Wednesday night last. Apart from a brief statement that "some progress has been made towards resolving the outstanding issues," nothing has been said by representatives on either side. Investigation carried out yesterday both in government and opposition circles revealed that both sides had been sworn to maintain secrecy until the issue was resolved.

Since the Wednesday night meeting the seven-man joint group has not met, but it is likely that the representatives will meet this weekend or Monday, as the head of the government team, Foreign Minister P.J. Patterson, is due to leave on Tuesday for Venezuela to attend a meeting of SELA (Systema Economico Latina America) and also to discuss with the Venezuelan Government a number of economic matters of mutual interest.

MINISTER OF YOUTH LEAVES ON VISIT TO USSR, GDR

FL191345 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 17 Jul 79 p 2 FL

[Excerpts] The minister of youth, sports and community development, Mr. Hugh Small, left the island yesterday afternoon, by the Soviet airline Aeroflot for Moscow, the Soviet Union's capital. While in the Soviet Union, the minister will hold further discussions with Soviet sports officials about increasing co-operation in this area between the two countries. Mr. Small will also attend the games, in which Jamaica will participate for the first time. The minister will then go on to the German Democratic Republic (East Germany) to finalise arrangements for the training of senior sports administrators at the Lipset Institute of Sports. Mr. Small returns to the island on August 16, the API [Agency for Public Information] says.

RULING PARTY PAPER REVIEWS 'BRIGADISTA' PROGRAM

FL181420 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 15 Jul 79 pp 10, 15 FL

[Excerpts] On Friday June 29, Mr. Edward Seaga, leader of the opposition, released to the press copies of a submission made on March 16, 1979 by the Hon. A. H. Spaulding, minister of housing and vice president of the PNP [People's National Party] for youth, to the National Executive of the PNP. The following is the paper presented by Mr. Spaulding:

This document is being submitted for the information of and discussion by the members of the National Executive Council. [NEC] Its broader purpose is to elicit the collective perspectives of members, which perspectives will be included in a cabinet submission soon.

1. Rationale for Submission:

(A) This programme has entered its fourth year and was earlier this month jointly reviewed by the Ministry of Housing and the Cuban Construction Ministry. The decision of the National Executive Council on certain of its aspects is necessary, given the fact that the programme has reached a critical stage and its future shape must now be reassessed.

(B) Furthermore, significant and disturbingly high rates of unemployment now exist among trained Brigadistas and the persistence of this trend requires the NEC to help determine the future of the traditional programme. Unemployment amongst Brigadistas is not, of course, selective. It is the partial expression of wide-spread national unemployment.

(C) Moreover, there has developed or intensified a degree of public hostility and suspicion about the purpose of the programme. These attitudes are sustained alike by opposition propaganda as much, perhaps, by certain persons within the People's National Party. The National Executive might wish to make a ruling on this matter in respect of the public attitude of government and part members to this programme.

(D) For tactical and practical reasons, it appears necessary that both cabinet and the NEC should shore up the legitimacy of the programme by asserting collective responsibility for it. Such an approach would educate public opinion that now sees it from a distorted perspective.

2. Programme Objectives: Four inter-related objectives underlined this Brigade Programme. They are:

(I) Ideological exposure: When in 1974 the People's National Party decided to actively pursue a democratic socialist path to national development, it correspondingly defined an ideological programme. In essence, the party stressed the need for full mobilization and the disciplined education of its cadres and supporters as well as of the entire nation. More specifically, the party and society were to be exposed to the realities and illusions of a non-capitalist path to development, but a central idea was to broaden the technical, administrative and political skill base of the society. Direct exposure of Jamaicans to socialist-type developments elsewhere was also envisioned.

Implicit in party documents and statements are two cardinal guidelines. One is that non-capitalist development in Jamaica should respond primarily to the special circumstances of context. The second is that exposure to the theory and practice of socialist development should be continuous and available to as many party functionaries as possible. Decision to emphasize "ideological exposure" as a key aim of the Brigade Programme is therefore consistent with the party's programme. Moreover, this scheme has been uniquely adaptable to our overall development policy. It has, for instance, provided opportunities for the young, opportunities to work and study, to unify theory and practice. It has facilitated their inter-action with some of the forces involved in the process of constructing a socialist society. It has held out the possibility for quickly creating a group of conscious cadres who could extend the political education process at the workplace and throughout the society.

(II) Easing unemployment: This programme also aimed at easing the unemployment problem in Jamaica generally and amongst the youths in particular, for not even the socialist experiment can solve this problem in the short run. The programme therefore underwrote opportunities for hundreds of youths to be employed outside of Jamaica, albeit temporarily.

The social, economic, political and psychological significance of having this available outlet is quite obvious. It is to be added, however, that this scheme generates costs to Jamaica: costs in the form of subsistence, transport and various administrative inputs here and in Cuba. Yet these costs must only be measured against the benefits to be derived from the programme's education and training objectives.

(III) Training and Education: A third objective of this scheme is to help respond to our skill-training needs. The education/training offered is both technical and non-technical. Technical training is predominantly related to the field of building construction. Non-technical training takes the form of exposure to elementary management principles (relating construction) and the study of the Spanish language. In the process of acquiring these skills the youths necessarily learn a new work study ethic discipline.

(IV) Consolidating our international relations policy: Fourthly, the programme aimed to give expression to the regime's foreign policy which stresses themes of non-alignment and co-operation and solidarity with Third World states. This exchange programme has thus helped to diversify and sustain a relationship between Jamaica and Cuba on the diplomatic, economic, technical and cultural levels. What emerges from these conceptions are two basic principles. These are (A) that the objectives of the Brigade scheme are consistent with stated party and government policy; (B) that the scheme fulfils certain short and long term needs relating to our national development strategy.

3. Programme Profile: This programme is an aspect of the joint technical exchange scheme between Jamaica and Cuba. Responsibility for its management falls to the Ministry of Housing. Since its inception in 1975, some eight hundred and fifty-four (854) youths have been sent to Cuba for training. Included among these was a contingent of female Brigadistas. The training period is normally one calendar year. To date, six hundred and forty (640) Brigadistas have returned, having completed the course of training in construction theory and practice and basic Spanish. Currently there are one hundred and sixty five (165) Brigadistas pursuing similar courses. From time to time, a few Brigadistas have returned before the completion of the prescribed training -- usually for reason of ill-health, indiscipline or because of special domestic problems. There are still in Jamaica one hundred and seventy youths who already underwent a basic orientation programme in preparation for their stay in Cuba. These will leave in small groups before the end of May 1979.

Presently of the 640 trained cadres about 300 are unemployed and a few others enjoy very insecure employment. Unemployment is mainly the consequence of lack of opportunities for gainful work, but the negative attitudes of some Brigadistas together with low levels of skill militate against steady employment. Whilst in Cuba, the Brigadistas are dispatches to work sites and despatched to provinces. [as published] including Havana, Mantazas, Las Villas, Santiago and Pinar del Rio. The process is typically a work/study one: Brigadistas organize, live, work and study together under systems of democratic self-management. In Cuba they are supplied food, work, clothes, tools, technical instruction and each receives a basic money subsistence from the host government. The Jamaican Government, through the Ministry of Housing, bears the costs related to recruitment/orientation, transport to and from Cuba, and in addition, provides a basic subsistence to each member of the Brigades.

This monthly subsistence involves no foreign exchange transfer as it is paid at home to authorized representatives of Brigadistas. From time to time government officials and civil servants visit Cuba in connection with the programme. At the Cuban workplace, Brigadistas are exposed to certain building systems. (e.g. Giron and Sandino) which normally require adaptation when applied to the Jamaican context. Theoretical instruction in the techniques of building construction and classroom instruction in basic Spanish are normal components of the training programme. Brigades work normal hours under specialized technical supervision and enjoy all the recreation, health and other facilties enjoyed by other workers and trainees.

4. Internal Programme Management: Responsibility for internal programme management falls to the Ministry of Housing. In practice, however, both the Ministries of Housing and Foreign Affairs co-ordinate aspects of the programme. Internally, too, there is a "desk" or a section (eight persons) in the Ministry of Housing dealing with related programme matters on an ongoing basis. An advisory committee nominated by the minister, and on which sit the permanent secretary, the person responsible for the "Cuban desk" and other persons possessing recognized expertise in building construction, management science, finance and accounting, political sociology, international relations and representative of the Brigadistas, regularly review the programme and advise the minister.

Details on specific programme content are agreed on from time to time between the Government of Jamaica and Cuba via the joint commission, or at interim periods via diplomatic exchanges. There is located in the Jamaican Embassy in Havana a cabinet-approved liaison officer who attends to matters specifically relating to the Brigade scheme. An important aspect of internal management concerns the orientation programme. Procedurally, the selection process aims to give all applicants an equal chance of being selected. Applicants are invited through the media and all 53 members of Parliament are personally advised and asked to make recommendations. Any Jamaican, aged 18 - 35 who passes a preliminary written and interview test qualifies for stage two of the selection process.

At the second stage, short-listed applicants undergo a one week residential orientation exercise; are subjected to another interview/test and a comprehensive medical examination. The final batch is selected from among the applicants achieving the highest scores. Great care is always exercised to ensure an adequate urban-rural mix and that all parishes are represented. The selection process and the orientation programme are managed by the ministerial advisory committee. A distinct philosophy underpins the one-week orientation. Basically it aims to create an atmosphere for sustained concentration. To facilitate maximum group interaction and "team spirit" and to develop a basic appreciation of fundamental elements of the political economy and culture of both Jamaica and Cuba. Usually there is no fixed panel of lecturers. Lecturers are, however, drawn from among the political directorate, the university of the West Indies, the civil service and informed individuals within the community.

From time to time representatives from the Cuban Embassy make relevant inputs. An aspect of the orientation philosophy is to allow time for individual reading and questioning. Audio visual presentations supplement lecture/discussions. A physical education component--including exercise sessions and team sports--is included in the programme. Sessions are also arranged for cultural expressions. Opportunities are thus provided to evoke leadership qualities and to develop a critical world view.

5. Deployment of Trained Brigades: Brigades who benefit from construction scholarships to Cuba are not bonded or pressured to work on public sector projects. Operationally, however, they have mostly been integrated into government-sponsored projects undertaken by the Ministry of Housing, the sites and services and the Pioneer Corps. The initial strategy, still being operationalized, is to deploy them as whole Brigades, paying them standard JIC or negotiated rates. Because of certain development in the economy and their effects on the construction industry in particualr, a degree of unemployment has developed among Brigadistas as among other construction workers. Some Brigadistas have, of course, forfeited personal employment because of poor work discipline, inability to upgrade their skills and other negative attitudes.

What was necessary from the outset was a programme of re-orientation of all returning Brigadistas. Unhappily, such a programme has only recently been established, and arrangements are also being made to create a co-operative construction company among the Brigades. (This latter concern will be the subject of a separate submission to the N.E.C.).

6. Some Operational Problems

(1) One problem concerns conflicting official attitudes to the total programme. On one level although this is a government-sponsored programme, certain representatives of the party and government relate to it too selectively and often negatively. For example, some party/government members refuse to cooperate fully or promptly with the recruitment-orientation programme. Some, too, are positively hostile to the deployment of Brigadistas in their constitutencies.

On another level, party/government representatives have also openly criticized the Brigade Programme, not necessarily on the basis of technical-management deficiencies, but rather on spurious "ideological" grounds. Moreover, various ministries and public agencies, involved in construction, have not co-operated fully with the responsible ministry in helping to rationalise the deployment of Brigadistas. In consequence, a process of delegitimization of the whole programme is initiated.

(II) There have been technical-conceptual problems as well. Among these are, for example, failure to pay more attention to the "management" aspects in the training programme; uncritical acceptance of notions of "specialisms" in the training scheme; inadequate attention to follow-up training locally, (in order to upgrade the skill levels of Brigadistas) and failure to fully re-orient them to building techniques outside of the "systems" they practice in Cuba. In this regard, however, the Ministry of Housing has secured the service of a prominent management consultant, Carl Chen, who has begun to address these problems.

(III) Because of the under-co-ordination mentioned at (1) above, the Ministry of Housing cannot engage in effective forward planning for the meaningful deployment of Brigadistas. Brigadistas, in consequence, wait for very long before they are deployed and there is predictable demotivation. Moreover, the other attitudes mentioned at (I) above, inhibit the intention of the Ministry of Housing in the process of adequately preparing Brigadistas to work alongside community folks on construction sites.

(IV) Additionally, the programme has obviously suffered from a generally low level of recruits--in terms of their educational levels, and modification of the programme has been inhibited by sentimental attachment to it. On ministerial direction the advisory committee has been mandated to recruit youths, who have reached a more advanced cultural level and the emphasis should now be placed on the recruitment of rural youths.

(V) Perhaps the most persistent major problem concerns certain negative attitudes of the Brigadistas themselves. Most Brigadistas evidence attitudes of special or privileged cadres to whom government/ministry of housing owe a continuing responsibility with no reciprocal responsibility on their part to perform and produce maximally. Here the problem is compounded by weak management systems on the sites (partly because the process of self-management has been too liberal, and partly also because the decision to pay JIC rates has been misplaced). Note at (II) above the remedial action.

(VI) Inappropriate addresses to the Brigadistas by party/government representatives in Cuba has had some disturbing consequences. "Inappropriate" relates to false promises to Brigadistas, misinformation about development in Jamaica, etc. etc.

7. Decisions by N.E.C. In the light of the foregoing review, the N.E.C. is accordingly asked to take a specific decision on...

(A) Whether the Brigade Programme should continue in its present form or whether modifications should be made to it or whether it should be discontinued for the time being...

(B) An appropriate programme of employment (among the construction ministeries and public agencies) for the engagement of Brigadistas in Jamaica...

(C) The nature of specific guidelines to those who may visit and address Brigadistas in Cuba.

(D) A specific policy on the accommodation of Brigadistas within constituencies and also decide on the content of a public statement of support for the overall brigade programme.

(D) [As published] A specific policy on the accommodation of Brigadistas within constituencies and also decide on the content of a public statement of support for the overall Brigade Programme.

TRINIDAD and TOBAGO

IRAQI AMBASSADOR PRESENTS CREDENTIALS

FL191355 Bridgetown SUNDAY ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 15 Jul 79 p 3 FL

[Excerpt] Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, (CANA)--Vast opportunities for co-operation between Iraq and Trinidad and Tobago exist, because both countries are not only oil producers and refiners, but they also belong to the Third World and the non-aligned group of nations. This view has been expressed by Mr. Ismail Tayih an-Nu'aymi, the Iraqi ambassador, shortly after he presented his credentials to the president of the republic of Trinidad and Tobago, Mr. Ellis Clarke. Mr. Nu'aymi, who assumed office in Caracas, Venezuela last August, has now been accredited to Trinidad and Tobago and the Caribbean. Speaking to reporters here Mr. Nu'aymi said his efforts will be aimed principally at increasing and strengthening relations, not only between the people of Iraq and Trinidad and Tobago, but also between the Arab world and the Caribbean.

INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

ANDEAN COUNTRIES RECOGNIZE RECONSTRUCTION GOVERNMENT

PA200102 Paris AFP in Spanish 0043 GMT 20 Jul 79 PA

[Text] Bogota, 19 Jul (AFP)--The Andean Pact countries (Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Venezuela) today officially recognize Nicaragua's provisional government junta.

Colombian Foreign Minister Diego Uribe Vargas returned this afternoon from Costa Rica where he had arrived with the other Andean foreign ministers. After making the above announcement, he said a communique on this matter will be released within the next few hours.

BRAZIL

SALVADOR PARALYZED BY BUS DRIVERS STRIKE

PY181335 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 19 Jul 79 PY

[Text] The people of Salvador yesterday shared the problem experienced in the large capitals: Their movements were paralyzed by a strike of bus drivers and conductors.

Approximately 80 percent of the buses in the capital of Bahia did not move on the first day of the strike by bus drivers, conductors and clerks. During disturbances 40 drivers were detained, some of whom were beaten. Four buses were looted by the strikers downtown, three were damaged by the people and others had their tires deflated. Negotiations will reportedly begin at 0900 at the regional labor court. The strikers stated that they will return to their jobs only when their demands are met: 7,000 cruzeiros for the drivers and 4,000 cruzeiros for the conductors.

Bus Drivers To Return to Work

PY200310 Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 0200 GMT 20 Jul 79 PY

[Text] Salvador--Bus drivers, conductors and bus dispatchers will return to work tomorrow, putting an end to the strike they started yesterday. This decision was made this afternoon in an assembly held at the union headquarters after their employers agreed to pay the following wages: 6,000 cruzeiros per month to drivers, and 3,000 cruzeiros to conductors and dispatchers.

CHILE

GOVERNMENT TO DENY SOMOZA ASYLUM

PY191715 Paris AFP in Spanish 1657 GMT 19 Jul 79 PY

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 18 Jul [as received] (AFP)--It has been officially reported here today that the Chilean military government will deny former Nicaraguan President Anastasio Somoza political asylum.

GUYANA

MINISTRY BUILDING, GUYSUCO OFFICE SABOTAGED

PA120152 Paris AFP in Spanish 0054 GMT 12 Jul 79 PA

[Text] Georgetown, 11 Jul (AFP)--It was learned here today that the most important ministry building and the industrial offices of the state-run Guyana Sugar Company (GUYSUCO) have been wrecked by probable saboteurs.

According to a reliable source, several powerful fire bombs were placed by saboteurs on the fourth floor of the National Development Ministry and in the office of Deputy Prime Minister Ptolemy Reid, who is also secretary general of the ruling People's National Congress. Fires that gutted the two buildings, causing damage estimated at $2 million, were preceded by three explosions that shook the center of this city of 200,000 inhabitants. Many panicked, thinking that Skylab was involved. No victims were reported.

The state buildings were destroyed on the occasion of the anniversary of two controversial events announced [as received] by antigovernment organizations: the July 1973 general elections and the 10 July 1978 referendum which permitted Prime Minister Forbes Burnham's government to amend the Constitution through a plebiscite.

Six people, including Walter Rodney, a former professor of the Universities of Tanzania and Guyana, were arrested for probable involvement in the attacks. Thirty-seven other people were interrogated.

REPLACEMENTS IN ARMY LEADERSHIP REPORTED

FL191350 Bridgetown SUNDAY ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 15 Jul 79 p 3 FL

[Excerpt] Georgetown, Guyana, Saturday, (CANA)--Further changes are to take place in the top brass of the Guyanese army, the Guyana Defence Force (GDF), following the appointment of Mr. Norman McLean as new chief of staff.

The government-owned CHRONICLE newspaper said Army Commandant Colonel Ulric Pilgrim is to be replaced by Colonel David Grainer, and that the number three man, Colonel Carl Morgan, is to be succeeded by Colonel Joe Singh as commander of the First Infantry Brigade.

Col Pilgrim, who only recently returned from Britain after completing a one-year course on leave from the army, is to be given more time to continue his studies, the newspaper said.

Col. Morgan, who had acted during Col. Pilgrim's absence as commandant, is to quit military service and take up a job with an unidentified interior development agency, the paper added.

Other consequential changes are expected.

The CHRONICLE reported also that new army chief, Brigadier McLean, a former police officer, is to be succeeded by Mr. Desmond Roberts as director general of the Guyana National Service (GNS). He is now deputy director general.

The changes have come within a day after Prime Minister Forbes Burnham announced that officers in uniform are to be "interchangeable" among the four disciplined services, and those who do not like it "can leave now."